

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Mr. Benton and the Election of Mr. Adams, in 1825.

THEY BEGIN TO SMELL A RAT.

Now that their stupidity has had its full swing, and done all the mischief it could, the Pennsylvanians, are beginning to suspect, what other people have long since known, that they have been egregiously fooled by Polk & Co., and have now no other consolation for the evils that are in store for them, than that which they may derive from the reflection, that their own besotted ignorance and blind devotion to party ties and party names, have brought down their calamity upon their brainless heads. They were Democrats, and they must vote for the candidate of the Democracy!

Hear what the Sunbury (Pa.) American—a Polk and Dallas paper—says: "Mr. Polk has been sustained, and nobly sustained in this State, under many adverse circumstances, with full confidence that he would sustain the manufacturing as well as other interests of the State, according to the promise he every where made by his own personal and influential friends. Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He therefore cannot, and we think will not, basely betray those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a tariff affording protection to their manufactories. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be worse than Arnold's treason. These we know to be the feelings of almost all the entire Democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Luzerne gave him a majority of 4,681. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are therefore deeply interested in the tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected."

Now, for all this pathetic appeal, Mr. Polk and Mr. Polk's friends will not care the paring of their finger nails. They will very coolly tell the colliers and iron-mongers of "Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Luzerne," "We belong to the Southern States Rights School; We support nothing but a Revenue Tariff. It was your own fault that you were ignorant of our views, and we cannot shape the policy of the Administration so as to make it square with your mistakes. If you wished a Protective Tariff, Mr. Clay was your man."

To show the Sunbury American what he may expect, we extract the following from one of Mr. Polk's leading organs at the South:

"The mails of yesterday remove all doubt. The Empire State has given Polk and Dallas a majority of thousands; and, with the exception of North Carolina, which too shows a decided turning back to the right, the whole South is united for 'free trade,' low duties, no debt, separation from banks, economy, retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution. 'We have a right now to expect equal laws and safety to the civilization of the South; abolition is signally defeated, and the mercenary Southern treason which wooed its fold embrace condignly chastised in the utter prostration of its selfish aspirations. Let every disinterested lover of his own State, and of the Union as our fathers made it rejoice, for the redemption of the Constitution is at hand!'"

The leading article of the last Globe has the following:

"May we not hope, then, that Mr. Polk will be permitted, without further demurring on the part of the lawyer tribe, to carry into effect the decree of the people of the United States? If a President be elected to administer the affairs of the Government according to the wishes of the constituent body, it would seem but a conformity to the great principle which makes us a community, for all parties to acquiesce, at least, if there be any unwilling to assist in the performance of the duty. If this reasonable expectation may be indulged, then the country may look for the restoration of the treasury establishment as it stood under the laws enacted at the threshold of Washington's administration. With such safe-guards annexed as experience has shown to be necessary; for the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard, with such discriminations as will tender it most productive of revenue, with the least hardship to the poorer classes, and greatest benefit to those branches of manufacture of immediate and essential use in the national defence."

BEVOLUNT LEGACIES.—Abdi A. Godden, late of Winston county, Mississippi, deceased, left the following liberal bequests: American Board of Foreign Missions, \$1,000; Bible Society, 1,000; Colonization Society, 1,000; Home Missionary Society, 1,000; Sunday School Union, 500; Tract Society, 500.

Total, \$5,000. Mr. James Dawes, of Newark, New Jersey, lately deceased, has left by will a house and lot to the American Board of Foreign Missions valued at \$5,000.—New York Observer.

A recent number of the St. Louis Republican contains a letter from Hon. John Scott, in 1825, Member of Congress from Missouri, in which the political honesty of Mr. Benton is very severely assailed. The letter is drawn out by a recently published allusion by Mr. Benton, to the vote which Mr. Scott gave in 1825 for Mr. Adams, in alleged violation of the instructions of the Legislature. The communication is quite long and we can only state the substance of it. Mr. Scott writes that Benton went to Missouri in 1825, and excited a good deal of sympathy by accounts of the brutal manner in which he had been treated by Gen. Jackson and his friends. Throughout the Presidential canvass he was very zealous in his support of Mr. Clay, frequently declaring that he was far more eminently qualified for the Presidency than any other man in the Union.—When however, it was ascertained that Mr. Clay's name would not be returned to the House, Mr. Benton began to labor first in behalf of Mr. Crawford and then of Gen. Jackson. The Legislature of Missouri repeatedly refused to instruct Mr. Scott her Representative, as to the vote he should give; and Mr. Benton then urged him very strongly to vote for Jackson.—Mr. Scott replied that personally he was friendly to him, but he had made up his mind that Mr. Adams was far better qualified for the station, and that the interests of the country would be promoted, by his election. He also referred Mr. Benton to the declarations which he had himself repeatedly made concerning the unfitness of Gen. Jackson for the station. We copy the following from this portion of Mr. Scott's statement:

"He (Benton) remonstrated with me, saying Adams was cold and ungrateful, but that if I would give the vote of the State for Jackson, and he should be elected, he would remember the act; that he (Jackson) never forsook a friend, or forgave an enemy; and if I gave the vote to Adams, we (meaning himself and me) would be playing into the hands of the Hill Faction in Missouri, Bates and Geyer, &c., and that they would then be the leading and patronized men in the State, and that we, who had now the ascendancy, would be thrown in the back ground—and many other reasons I will not take the time to state. I then replied to him, 'Sir, you expect me to vote for Jackson! All my feelings and opinions of him I have derived from you; you have told me often that he had no talents, no capacity, and especially for civil rule; that he was a bully, a blackguard, and a murderer; that he always kept a gang of rowdies around him, to enforce his will, and that if he was elected President, we should have to legislate with swords and pistols in our belts, and referred him to the following letter:

"I am literally in hell here, (that is, in the vicinity of General Jackson,) the meanest wretches under heaven to contend with; liars, affidavit makers, and shameless cowards. All the puppies of Jackson are at work at me, but they will be astonished at what will happen, for it is not them, but their master, whom I shall hold accountable. The scalping-knife of Teacumseh is mercy compared with the affidavit of these villains. I am in the middle of hell, and see no alternative but to kill, or be killed; for I will not crouch to Jackson, and the fact that I and my brother defeated him, and his tribe, and broke his small sword on the public square, will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger; nothing but a decisive duel can save me, or even give me chance for my own existence; for it is a settled plan to turn out puppy after puppy to bully me, and when I have got into a scrape to have me killed somehow in the scuffle; afterwards the affidavit makers will prove it was honorably done. I shall never be forgiven, for having given my opinion in favor of Wilkinson's authority last winter; and this is the root of the hell that is now turned loose against me."

THOMAS HART BENTON.

"And also from my own personal knowledge of him, I deemed him incompetent for the station; and I then asked him how he could expect me to cast the vote of the State for him? He replied that all this was true, but it was nothing;—that it was now a question of power and political ascendancy, and that if I gave any other vote, I would go down in the State of Missouri; and as he was connected with me in political position, he must share my fate. I replied, fall or not fall, I would vote for Adams. That I considered the vote not mine, but the vote of Missouri, which should be given with reference to the whole Union, its prosperity, its safety, its welfare, and its peace; and that I never would consent, whatever might be the consequences to me personally, to place the government in incompetent hands."

Mr. Benton it seems labored with all possible zeal, to secure votes in favor of Jackson expressly on the ground that he would repay them for the service! And yet he has been among the loudest to join in the false and malignant accusation that Mr. Adams succeeded by a coalition with Mr. Clay! Proofs have recently come to light from a variety of sources, which established the fact, that the only coalition connected with that election was one which the friends of Gen. Jackson attempted to form, and in which they were unsuccessful, and that in spite of their exertions Mr. Adams was elected—and the infamous calumny against Mr. Clay which has been so steadily and basely persisted in, was invented expressly to conceal the frauds which they had themselves attempted to practice!

TAKEN up and entered on the street by a book of Rowan county, by Benjamin Sawyer, a stray horse, appraised by two assessors to be worth \$30 dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JNO. L. SHAVER, Ranger. Oct 26, 1844

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

We gave in our last, an account of the first day's proceedings of the Legislature, with the exception of Mr. Stanly's remarks on taking the Speaker's Chair, which we here subjoin: GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The duties which your partiality has called me to discharge, require ripe experience and talents of the highest order. Sensible of my own inability, I know I cannot, without forgetfulness, kindness and courtesy from you, hope to give satisfaction.

For the first time a member of the Legislature of our State, inexperienced in administering Rules of Order, I should hesitate greatly to accept the honor tendered me, but for the abiding confidence I entertain, that North Carolina gentlemen will generously make allowances for my deficiencies, and will not forget what is due to their own high characters. Upon you therefore I rely, pledging you, as far as my humble efforts are concerned, that nothing shall be left undone, to enable you to transact our important business, honorably to ourselves, and usefully to the honest people who have sent us here.

Representatives of the people of the Old North State, to whose hands are specially confided their interests, I feel it useless to make any appeal, to stimulate you to a prompt and efficient discharge of your high duties. As brethren, with slight differences of opinion, let us remember we have a common mother, whose honor and happiness may be seriously affected by our conduct. It only remains for me to say that the powers of the Chair shall to the best of my ability, be exerted with impartiality, to tender you my profound acknowledgments for the high honor conferred on me, and to assure you I receive this mark of your confidence with the deepest sensibility.

On Tuesday, the Senate met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to vote again for Speaker, as follows:

For Mr. Wilson, 24
" Mr. Joyner, 23
" Mr. Dockery, 1

On the several motions of Messrs. Francis and Gaither, two other votes were had, the results of which were precisely the same.—Neither candidate having a majority of the whole number, of course there was no election. The Senate then adjourned, until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

In the House, S. J. Finch, (Whig,) of Cherokee, and James Page, (Loco,) of Randolph, were put in nomination for Principal Door-keeper, and the House proceeded to vote. The result was—

For Finch, 69
" Page, 45

Finch's majority being 24, he was declared to be duly elected Principal Door-keeper.

On motion, the House then proceeded to vote for Assistant Door-keeper, there being eight Candidates in nomination for the appointment. After three unsuccessful ballottings, in the course of which the names of five of the nominees were withdrawn, W. R. Lovell, of Surry county, having received 84 votes, on the fourth balloting, was declared to be duly elected Assistant Door-keeper.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Moore, the Rules of Order of the last session were adopted for the government of this House until others shall be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Puryear, a Committee of five were appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House the present session.

On motion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Senate assembled at 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the result was precisely as on former votes.

Another vote was called for by Mr. Boyden, and taken, with precisely the same result. After a pause of a few minutes, Mr. Joyner rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

"SENATORS:—Our situation is embarrassing, and unprecedented in this State, so far as I have any information. The public business is delayed, no doubt to the regret of all, and to the disappointment of the public expectation. It is a condition of things which I am anxious to obviate; and as it is probable, that my name, being in nomination for the station of presiding Officer of this body, may have formed an obstacle to its organization, I feel it due to the public, and to myself, that this difficulty, if it really exists, should be removed. Under this conviction of duty, I ask my political friends the favor to withdraw my name from the nomination for the Chair."

Mr. Gaither, in compliance with the earnest wish of Mr. Joyner, withdrew his name from nomination.

Mr. Dockery then rose, and placed in nomination as Speaker, Mr. Waddell, of Orange, and moved that the Senate forthwith vote. It was agreed to, and the Senate voted as follows:

For Mr. Wilson, 24
For Mr. Waddell, 23
For Mr. Dockery, 1

There being no election, Mr. Elliott proposed another vote, which was had, with precisely the same result as the previous one.

While we were absent necessarily for a short time, Mr. Waddell rose, and in a burst of his own peculiar eloquence, dwelt upon the consequences that must arise from the present condition of things, if persisted in. We regret exceedingly that we were not present, tho' had we been, we should despair, from the accounts given us, of doing justice to this effort. He begged, in conclusion, that his name might be withdrawn.

Mr. Elliott said, that participating in the desire expressed by his friend from Orange, and knowing it to be the wish of his political friends in that body, to make every effort at conciliation, he would withdraw the name of Mr. Waddell. Fully believing however, he had associated with him many gentlemen who would do honor to the station, he begged leave to nominate for the Speakership Mr. Dockery of Richmond.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Mr. Wilson, 24
For Mr. Dockery, 23
For Mr. Joyner, 1

There being no election, on motion of Mr. Boyden, the Senate again voted, and with precisely the same result.

Mr. Waddell now rose and said, that believing all the members of that body felt the same deep regret at the embarrassment of their situation, he would propose the raising of a Committee of Conference, equally divided in politics, for the purpose, if possible, of compromising the difficulty which exists. Such an attempt, he thought, was due to themselves and to their constituents.

Mr. Edwards concurred most heartily with the Senator from Orange, in his proposition, and Mr. Waddell then submitted the following proposition:

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by this body, who shall confer together for the purpose of recommending Officers to the Senate.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the Resolution, so as to confine the duties of the Committee to the selection of a presiding Officer. On being

answered by Mr. Waddell, that should this amendment prevail, it would put an end to the compromise, Mr. Biggs withdrew it; whereupon, the resolution was adopted, and the following Committee having been agreed on, was announced respectively by Messrs. Dockery and Edwards, viz:

Whigs. Messrs. Waddell, Halsey, Boyden.
Democrats. Messrs. Cameron, Biggs, Jeffreys.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the House met pursuant to adjournment. The Senate not being organized, of course, nothing could be done, that required concurrent action. The House proceeded to the appointment of their Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Harris, Shepard, Waters, Cunningham, Waddell, Harris, J. G. Dickson, Guthrie, C. L. Payne, Caldwell, Mills.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bond, Collins, Murphy, Dock, F. H. Robinson, Grist, Jackson, Street, Golding, W. Dickson, Roane.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Ehringhams, Moore, Regan, McLean, Kirk, Guyther, Washington, Brown, Puryear, Church, Fleming.
On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. D. A. Darnes, Martin, McIntyre, Fluette, Dunn, J. Barnes, Foy, Atkins, Taliferro, Ellis, Keener.
On Claims.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Hawkins, McNair, Mebane, Philfer, Harrison, Brogden, Houghton, G. A. Miller, Reid, Clayton.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Jones, Littlejohn, H. Robinson, Graves, White, Davenport, Adams, Locke, Seales, Lord and Fagg.

On Thursday, the House met, but immediately adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, there being nothing to do until the Senate shall have organized.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Cameron announced, with great regret, that the Committee of Conference had been unable to agree upon any basis of compromise. He would move therefore, that the Senate take a recess of an hour. Carried.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

This hour having arrived, the Senate again met. Mr. Waddell, from the Committee of Conference, rose and said, that it was with the most unfeigned regret he had to state, that the Committee had been unable to agree on any plan of compromise, and he therefore asked that the Committee be discharged from further action.

The Committee were accordingly discharged. Mr. Biggs moved that the Senate again vote for Speaker.

Mr. Elliott withdrew the name of Mr. Dockery, and the Senate proceeded to vote. The Whig votes were cast for Col. Joyner, and the Loco Foco votes for Mr. Wilson.—Mr. Joyner voting for Mr. Dockery, and Mr. Wilson declining to vote at all. No election.

The result having been announced, Mr. Wilson rose and said that no gentleman felt more deeply grieved at the present embarrassing position of the Senate, than he did, and would go as far as any man to remove it. As an evidence of this, he had, the day before, addressed a communication to his friends, desiring that so far as he was concerned, they would discard all personal feelings, and make such a sacrifice on the Altar of our common country as would best conduce to harmony of action. In his public life, he was always influenced by considerations of what was best for the general interest; and acting now, on this principle, he begged some friend to withdraw his name from nomination.

Mr. Edwards rose to withdraw the name of his friend, but he could not do so without bearing testimony to the honorable course which he had pursued in the delicate situation in which he was placed.

Mr. Biggs, in order that the conduct of the Senator from Edgecomb might be fully illustrated, desired that the communication addressed by him to his friends, be read at the Clerk's table. The letter was accordingly read.

Mr. Edwards now nominated for Speaker, Mr. Cameron, of Cumberland, and moved that the Senate forthwith vote. The Senate voted with the same result as before.—Mr. Cameron not voting, and Mr. Joyner voting for Mr. Dockery.

Mr. Albright now nominated Mr. Gaither, of Burke and Yancy. [Now, thought we to ourselves, we shall have a Speaker. The Locos have manifested such chagrin that a leader of the "Western Reserve" was not chosen for Speaker of the House of Commons, they will certainly make the amendment honorable, and vote for Gaither. But as in every instance, where Loco Foco professions have been tested by Loco Foco performance, they flew the track.] The Senate voted with the same result.—Mr. Gaither voting for Mr. Boyden.

Another vote was called for and had, with precisely the same result.

Mr. Cameron rose and begged that his name might be withdrawn. It was accordingly withdrawn by Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Biggs now rose and nominated Mr. Edwards, of Warren, and demanded a vote. Mr. Gaither begged his name might be withdrawn, which was done by Mr. Albright. The Senate proceeded to vote—the Whigs voting for Mr. Francis, of Haywood, &c., and the Locos for Mr. Edwards. The result precisely the same. No election.

Mr. Waddell called for another vote, which was had with precisely the same result, except that the Whigs voted for Col. Joyner.

Mr. Worth, of Montgomery and Moore, rose and said: "Propositions for an equitable arrangement of the difficulty now existing with regard to our organization, have been made by the Whigs in the Committee of Conference.—They have been all rejected, whilst none have been made in return. Thus situated, both parties are liable to censure from the people, because they have no data on which to form an opinion. Let the propositions submitted in Committee, be now openly made in the Senate to the Representatives of the People—that is, to the People themselves, and let them see who is in the wrong."

No response from the Loco Foco side of the House.

Mr. Edwards.—My friends must see that it is useless to hold up my name any longer. It can do nothing to relieve us from our embarrassing situation. Will some friend be good enough to withdraw it?

Mr. Biggs withdrew Mr. Edwards' name. Mr. Halsey demanded that the Senate again vote. Another vote was had, each party voting for the original panel.—Wilson and Joyner—with the same result.

Mr. Francis: It is a perfect farce to sit here voting, without the possibility of effecting an election. I move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock. Mr. Boyd called for the Ayes and Noes, and the motion was rejected 40 to 9.

Another vote was loudly called for, and had, but the result was still Wilson 24—Joyner 23—Dockery 1.

It was now near 3 o'clock. Mr. Dockery moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Stone called for the Yeas and Nays. Motion rejected 27 to 22.

Mr. Waddell moved that the Senate proceed to vote for Speaker. A vote was had, but the result was—"Monsieur Tonson come again."

Mr. Moody—I move that this House adjourn until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Mr. Walker—I call for the Ayes and Noes. The Roll was called, and the motion was rejected 32 to 17.

Mr. Worth—If any Democrat will pledge himself to vote for Henry W. Miller as Clerk Assistant, and Green Hill as Principal Door-keeper, I will pledge myself to vote for Weldon N. Edwards as Speaker.

No response.

Mr. Boyden moved that the Senate proceed to vote for Speaker. Another vote was had, and the result was still the same.

Mr. Edwards—In order that we may all sleep upon the subject, and come to its consideration in the morning with greater deliberation, I move an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

And thus matters now stand.

[From the Raleigh Independent.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 22.

It is well known, that for the last four days, this body has been unable to organize, owing to the close state of parties; the Locos, trying by the most utter disregard of courtesy, to see if they could not break down Mr. Foreman, who was known to be in a feeble state of health. The Whigs had determined that on Friday, the Senate should be organized. They had had resisted the shameful attempts of the Locos, to make one Speaker, whose special business (as we are informed) would have been, to answer certain purposes in the appointment of Committees, relative to the Treasury, on which subject more has been communicated to us than we, at present, think necessary to report. At present, we congratulate the Whigs, the true Republicans of the country, that they have, by their determination, compelled the Locos to organize the Senate.

On the meeting of the Senate, after the Journal was read, General Dockery, (Whig,) well known as a man of great firmness of purpose, and strong intellect, addressed himself to the Senators, saying, he thought it due to the State, to the Whigs of the Senate, and to both parties, that some steps should be taken to organize. It was known, he remarked, that propositions had been submitted to the other side, (the Locos) which had been rejected; it was equally well known, that the other side had with a most accommodating spirit, not only refused to make any proposition, but had also refused to accept that offered by his, Mr. D.'s friends. As yet, the people outside of these walls had no knowledge of what had been done. That knowledge they ought to have, and must have. Now, said Mr. D., I intend to do my duty. My political friends have all determined this state of things shall not continue. No Whig intends to leave his duty undone. No Whig thinks of abandoning his duty. Now, gentlemen, said Mr. D., it is understood that one Senator on the other side, has expressed his willingness to adjourn and go home. Such an idea has no countenance or support from this side of the house.

I now call on the Senators on the other side, to know whether they intend to make any proposition. I wait for your answer gentlemen. Here Gen. Dockery paused, and the pale faces on the other side, the disconsolate looks, as Gen. D. looked round—the confusion was amusing—not a word was said, and after waiting for some time, Gen. Dockery proceeded. Then, I understand from the other side, they have no proposition to submit—they persevere in their determination to accept nothing, to offer nothing.

I beg leave now, to submit the proposition I hold in my hand, which the Clerk read as follows:

Be it Resolved, By the Members of the Senate, That for the purpose of organizing this body, that Andrew Joyner be chosen Speaker thereof; Thomas G. Stone, Principal Clerk, and Ferrin H. Busbee, Clerk Assistant.

I wish, said Gen. Dockery, that this should be taken as a whole. If gentlemen on the other side object to it, it shall be withdrawn—something else on this side may be offered, when they will inform us what they are disposed to do.

Gen. Dockery's proposition, it will be perceived, gives the Whigs a Speaker, and the Locos both Principal and Assistant Clerks, and enabled the Locos to take all the other Officers, both Door-keepers, which they did.

When Gen. Dockery had concluded, a slight sketch of whose remarks we only pretend to have given, Mr. Edwards, of Warren, addressed the Senate, remarking, that when the time arrived, he was ready to make any sacrifices, as much as the Senators on the other side, and that he objected to the present Resolution, because he thought the Speaker ought first to be elected—that nothing should be said of the Clerks—[we suppose he wanted all,] and that he objected to the precedent which would be now made; he did not wish the Senators hereafter, to have such precedents as their guide.

Gen. Dockery, in his quick and forcible manner, asked the Senator from Warren, when the time was to arrive? How long are we to wait? This is the fifth day of the Session. The Senator from Warren talks of the proper time!

As to the precedent to which the Senator objects, no precedent can be set, except for just such an extraordinary state of things as now exist with us, and unless the Senator from Warren, or his friends, will give us a better precedent, why not take this? Gen. Dockery alluded again to some other matters which might be investigated, unless the House organized. (He probably referred to the Senator from Onslow, and of his situation we may speak hereafter.)

After some fluttering in the ranks from the hints they had received of investigation, &c., Mr. Tomlinson then moved to lay the proposition of Gen. Dockery on the table, and said he nominated Mr. GAITHER. As soon as this was done, Gen. D. withdrew his proposition; and the same gentleman who had refused to elect Col. Gaither when his name was offered, after they saw the Whigs about to expose their conduct, knowing they could not break down that true-hearted gallant Whig, JOHN L. FOREMAN, and when they saw they had all the spoils, Clerk and Assistant, Door-keeper and Assistant, under the necessity, reluctantly consented that the Senate should be organized.

Mr. Tomlinson, alarmed at the hints of Gen. Dockery, thought it was time, and to prevent exposure, nominated Col. Gaither, Whig, the Senator from Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes, for Speaker, who was elected by the following vote, viz:

For Col. Gaither.—Messrs. L. Thompson, Cowper, Moody, Halsey, Joyner, Taylor, Foreman, Hellen, Waddell, Dockery, Boyle, Boyden, Pharr, Worth, Albright, Hargrave, McMillan, Jefferson, Woodin, Lindsay, Elliott, Smith, Francis, (all the foregoing are Whigs.) Stallings, Etheridge, Speight, Biggs, Wilson.

For Mr. Wilson.—Messrs. Bond, Collins, Murphy, Dock, F. H. Robinson, Grist, Jackson, Street, Golding, W. Dickson, Roane.

For Mr. Joyner.—Messrs. Ehringhams, Moore, Regan, McLean, Kirk, Guyther, Washington, Brown, Puryear, Church, Fleming.

For Mr. Dockery.—Messrs. D. A. Darnes, Martin, McIntyre, Fluette, Dunn, J. Barnes, Foy, Atkins, Taliferro, Ellis, Keener.

For Mr. Cameron.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Hawkins, McNair, Mebane, Philfer, Harrison, Brogden, Houghton, G. A. Miller, Reid, Clayton.

For Mr. Jones.—Messrs. Jones, Littlejohn, H. Robinson, Graves, White, Davenport, Adams, Locke, Seales, Lord and Fagg.

For Mr. Joyner.—Messrs. Ehringhams, Moore, Regan, McLean, Kirk, Guyther, Washington, Brown, Puryear, Church, Fleming.

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For Mr. Dockery.—Messrs. D. A. Darnes, Martin, McIntyre, Fluette, Dunn, J. Barnes, Foy, Atkins, Taliferro, Ellis, Keener.

Pastor, Exum, Tomlinson, Thompson, Edm. Jeffreys, Ennett, Boyd, Riceb, Walker, Stone, Gwynn—(Locos.)

Gen. Wilson, who was not in nomination, received the votes of three of his locos friends, viz: Messrs. Gwynn, Holmes and Druce.

Five locos refused to vote; they were Messrs. Edwards, Cameron, Hill, Melvin and Hester.

Col. Gaither was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Joyner and Edwards, when he addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I am happy, that we have been enabled to proceed thus far in the organization of the Senate. We have heretofore, presented a novel and painful state of disorganization, and have each occupied a position much to be regretted by every North Carolinian.

The representatives of a constituency, that are remarkable for their respect for the Constitution, Laws and love of order, driven by force of circumstances, to take respective positions in this body, that prevented the organization of the Senate, in any other manner, than by each of the respective political parties, (in which we are unfortunately divided) conceding a part of that, which was desirable to both.

It is gratifying to see that we have met this morning, not as partisans, but as North Carolinians; who have resolved to rescue the character of our beloved State, from the reproach that might have been cast upon it, by remaining longer in the situation, in which we have been placed, since Monday.

The only matter of regret, is, that the honor of presiding upon this distinguished body, has been east upon myself. To me it is a source of embarrassment and sincere regret. It is a position I did not seek or aspire to, but as it has been the pleasure of the Senate to impose this responsibility upon me, in order to harmonizing conflicting interests I feel bound to accept, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of your presiding Officer, with the strictest impartiality and with no other view than to advance the interest of the State.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return you my most profound acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and to invoke the aid of each and all without distinction of parties, in the discharge of the various duties of the Chair.

Mr. Elliott, whig, immediately nominated T. G. Stone, loco, of Franklin, as Chief Clerk, the Whigs readily coming up and determining to organize the Senate. Mr. S. was the Clerk of last session and was re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Biggs nominated for Clerk Assistant, Ferrin H. Busbee, loco, of Raleigh, and moved the Senate ballot forthwith. Mr. Busbee having no opposition, received 32 votes.

The Senate went into a ballottation for Door-keepers, which resulted in the election of James Page, loco, of Randolph, for Principal, and Patrick McGowan, loco, of Raleigh, for Assistant, by a strict party vote.

The name of McGowan, we doubt not, will be fresh in the memory of the Western people, as he was the political hirer of the Democratic Central Committee, that distributed their infamous appeal to the West, this last